



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital

Protective Immunity to VZV: The Role of Binding and Neutralizing Antibodies

Suthee Mangmee, Ph.D.

Viral Immunology Research Laboratory
Department of Immunology
Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital
Mahidol University

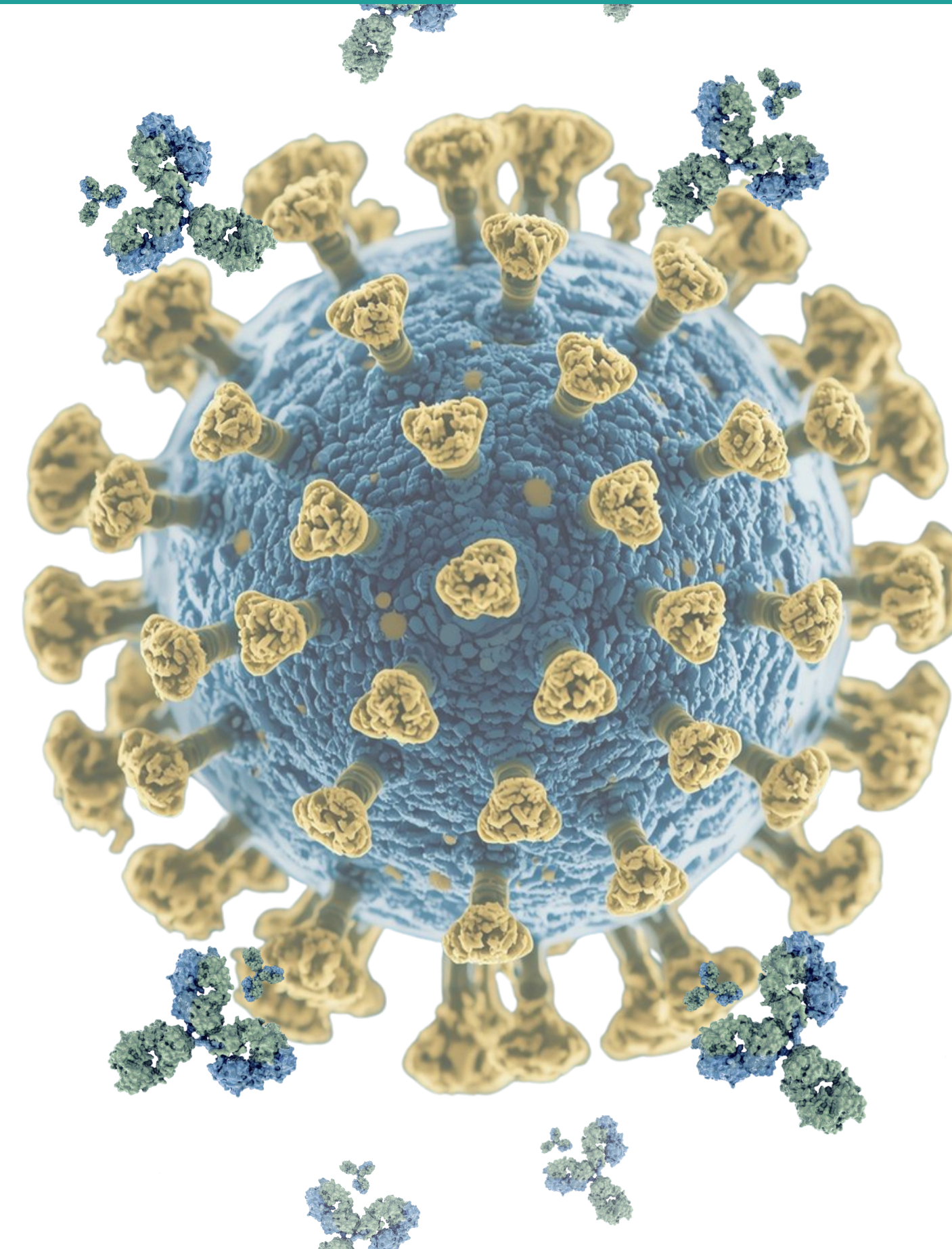
Email: suthee.man@mahidol.edu

The 34th Annual Virology Association of Thailand Conference

Viruses across Life's Journey: Old, New, and Unforeseen

17-18 Nov 2025

- VZV and Associated Diseases
- VZV Antibodies: Current Knowledge and Knowledge Gaps
- Our Research to Bridge the Gaps
- Future Plan



Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV)



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital

- **Family:** *Herpesviridae*
- **Key Features:**
 - Establish lifelong neuronal latency
- **Associated Diseases:**
 - Primary infection: Varicella (chickenpox)
 - Reactivation: Zoster



Chickenpox

<https://www.britannica.com/science/chickenpox>



Zoster

https://jetem.org/herpes_zoster/

Clinical evidence: VZV Ab correlates with protection

Administration of varicella zoster immunoglobulin can:

- Prevent chickenpox in exposed children
- Reduce post-herpetic neuralgia in adults by 50%

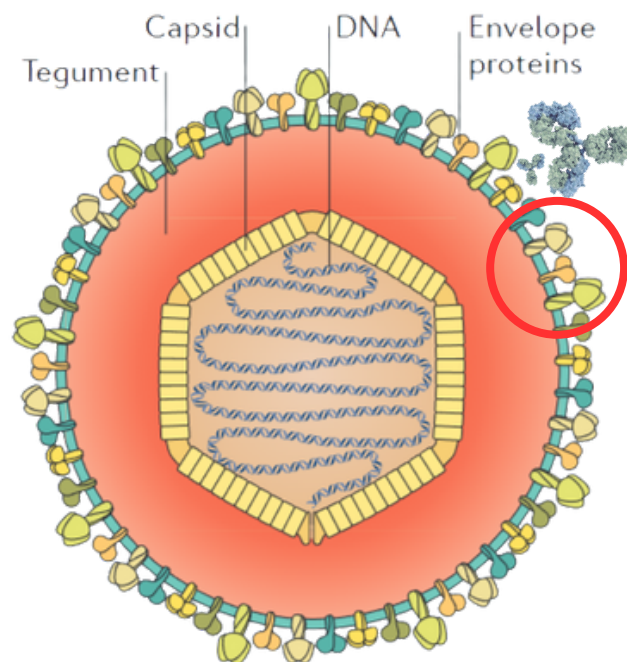
Lower VZV antibody levels are associated with:

- Higher chickenpox incidence/severity in children
- Higher zoster risk in adults

Ab Response to VZV



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital



Zerboni et. al (2014). Nature reviews microbiology, 12(3), 197–210.

VZV glycoproteins (gp): Primary Ab target

Binding antibodies (BAb):

- All Ab against VZV; indicating existing immunity, not protection

Neutralizing antibodies (NAb):

- Subset of BAb blocking VZV entry and infection; confer protective immunity

Binding to neutralizing antibodies ratio (B/N) reflects antibody quality

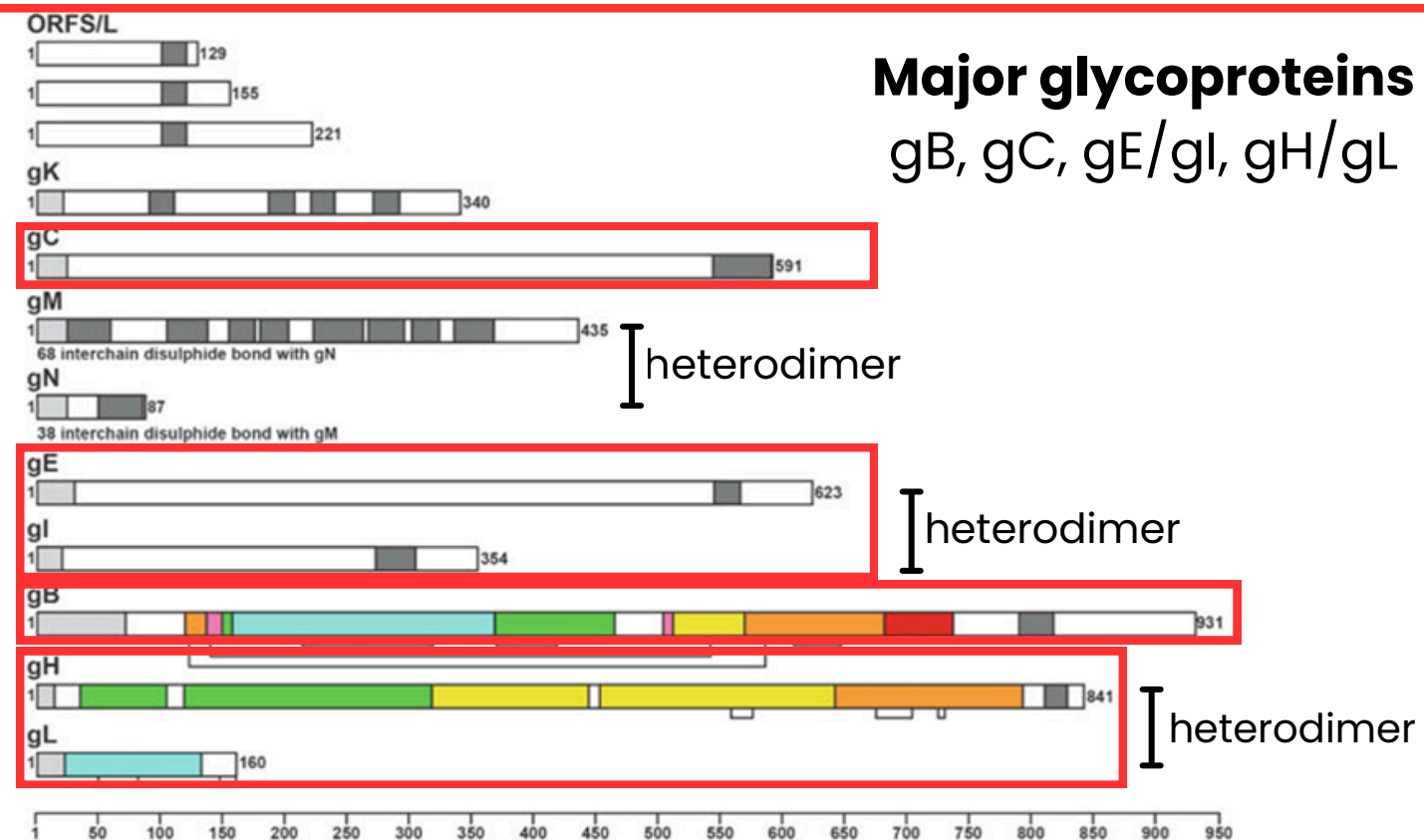


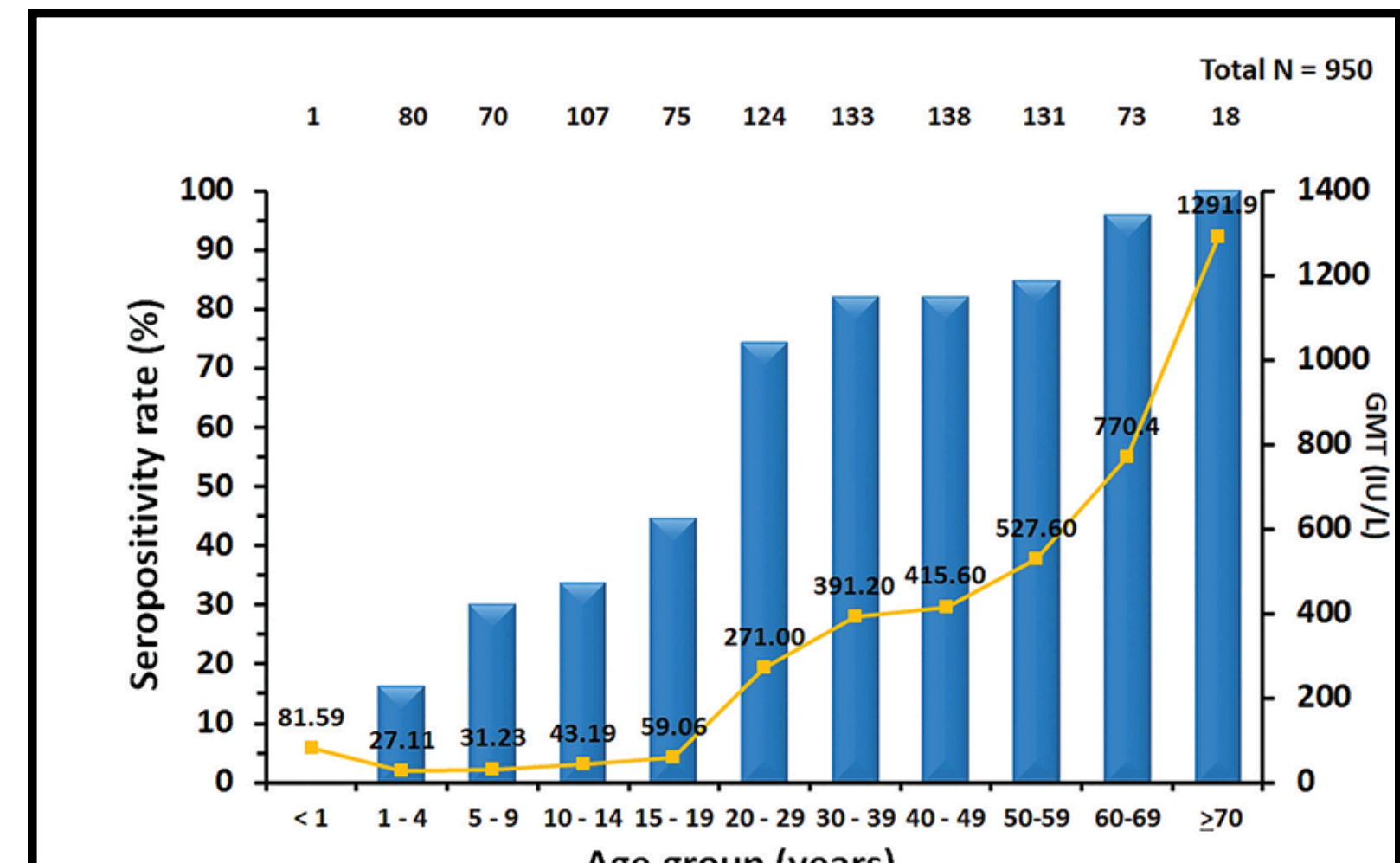
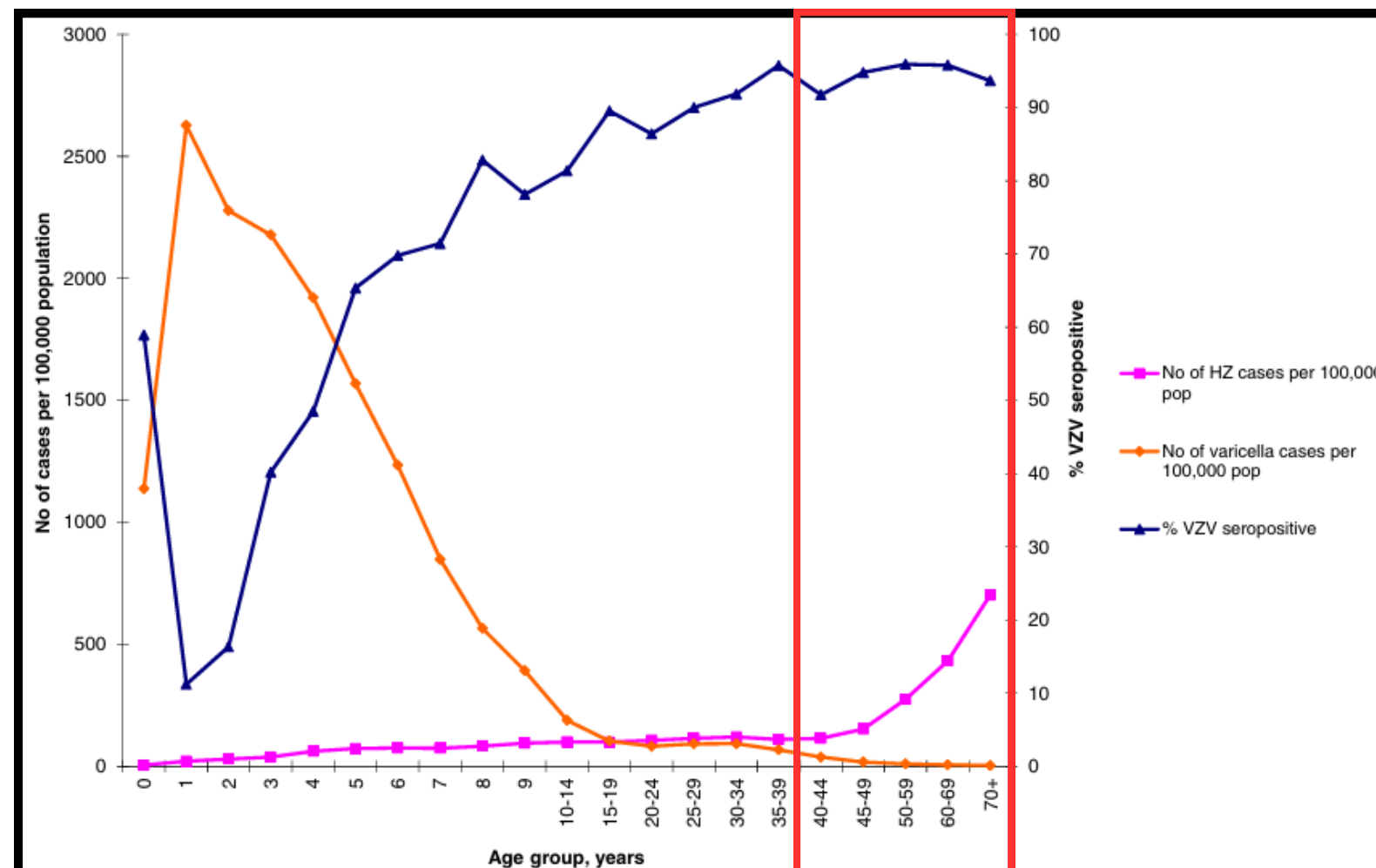
Fig. 1. Linear diagrams of the 10 glycoproteins expressed by VZV.

Oliver et. al (2021). In Varicella-zoster Virus: Genetics, Pathogenesis and Immunity (pp. 25–58). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

VZV Serology and Incidence



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital



Rimseliene G et. al (2016). BMC infectious diseases. 2016 Jun 7;16(1):254. Thongmee T et. al (2024). Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics. 2024 Dec 31;20(1):2367283.

VZV seroprevalence and antibody level

- Rise with age
- Correlate with chickenpox incidence in children, but not with zoster among the elderly

Bridging the Gaps: Our Research



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital

Knowledge gaps

Most VZV studies focus on BAb, not NAb or Ab quality, leaving the role of Ab in zoster protection unclear

The impact of aging on NAb or Ab quality (B/N) is unknown

Hypothesis

Aging impairs NAb or Ab quality, increasing zoster risk despite high BAb levels

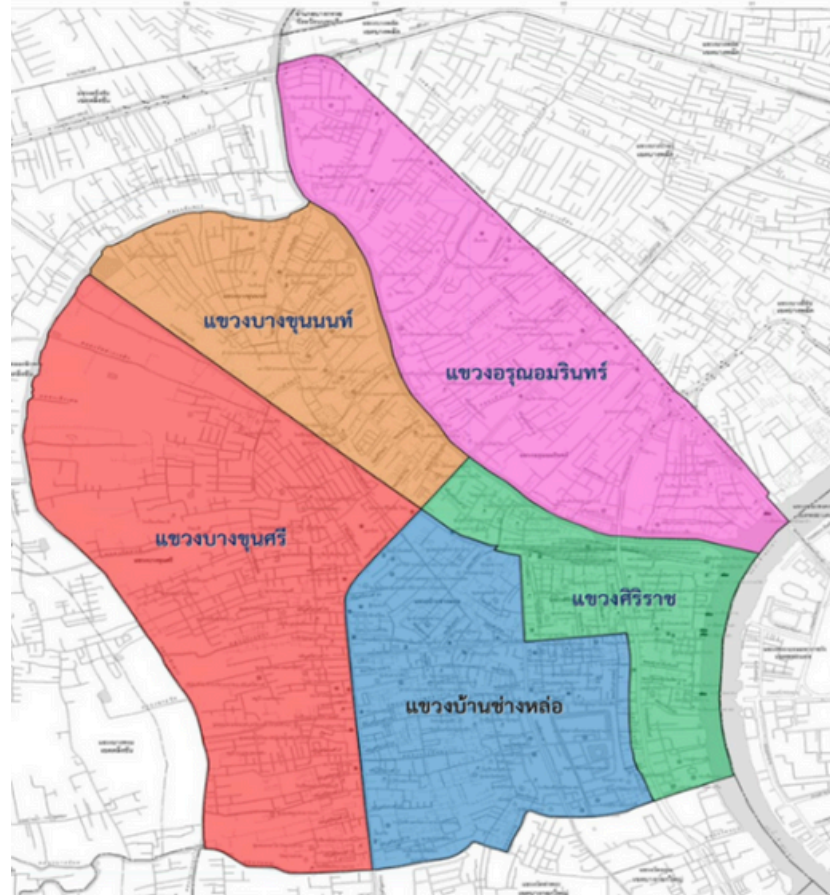
Research questions

Does NAb or Ab quality better predict protection against zoster than BAb?

How does aging affect NAb or Ab quality to VZV?

Objective

Assess VZV seroprevalence, BAb, NAb, and B/N among Thai elderly



<https://webportal.bangkok.go.th/bangkoknoi/page/sub/21955>

Study design:

- Community-based cross-sectional cohort

Study population:

- 213 individuals, aged ≥ 60 years
- From 26 communities in Bangkok-Noi, near Siriraj Hospital

Sample and data collection:

- Blood samples
- Demographic data and zoster history/vaccination

Data and sample collection



Registration → Screening → Physical Examination → Data & Blood Collection

Siriraj Dept. Collaboration: Preventive and Social Medicine, Immunology, and Clinical Pathology

Community outreach for participant screening
and enrollment

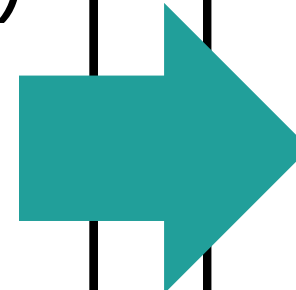
Laboratory Assessment

BAb Measurement:

- gp IgG ELISA (total VZV glycoproteins)
- gH/gL IgG ELISA (highly neutralizing epitope)

NAb Measurement:

- Live-virus microneutralization assay



Data Analysis

Seroprevalence Estimation

Correlation Analysis

- Assess relationships between age and levels of BAb, NAb, and the ratio of B/N

Our Findings: Study Population



Characteristic	All participants (N= 213)
Age (years)	
Median (min–max)	69.0 (60.0–90.0)
Age group, N (%)	
60–69 years	111 (52.1)
70–79 years	79 (37.1)
≥ 80 years	23 (10.8)
Gender, N (%)	
Male	97 (45.5)
Female	116 (54.5)
HZ history, N (%)	
No	182 (85.4)
Yes	30 (14.1)
Unknown	1 (0.5)
HZ vaccination, N (%)	
No	206 (96.7)
Yes	3 (1.4)
Unknown	4 (1.9)

Study Participants (n = 213)

Age: 60–90 years

Gender: no gender bias

History of zoster: 85.4% never had zoster

Zoster vaccination: 96.7% never vaccinated

- Vaccine not in national EPI; voluntary & costly → low coverage in high-risk group

Our Findings: Elderly VZV Immunity



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital

Serostatus	All participants (N= 235)	Adult (N= 22)	Elderly (N= 213)	p-value
VZV gp IgG ELISA, N (%)				< 0.001
Seropositive	229 (97.4)	19 (86.4)	210 (98.6)	
Borderline	2 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.9)	
Seronegative	4 (1.7)	3 (13.6)	1 (0.5)	
VZV live virus MNT, N (%)				< 0.001
Detectable NAb titer	148 (63.0)	6 (27.3)	142 (66.7)	
Undetectable NAb titer	87 (37.0)	16 (72.7)	71 (33.3)	

Undetectable NAb: <1:20 dilution shows no inhibition

Seroprevalence:

- High as 98.6%
- Higher than adults

NAb

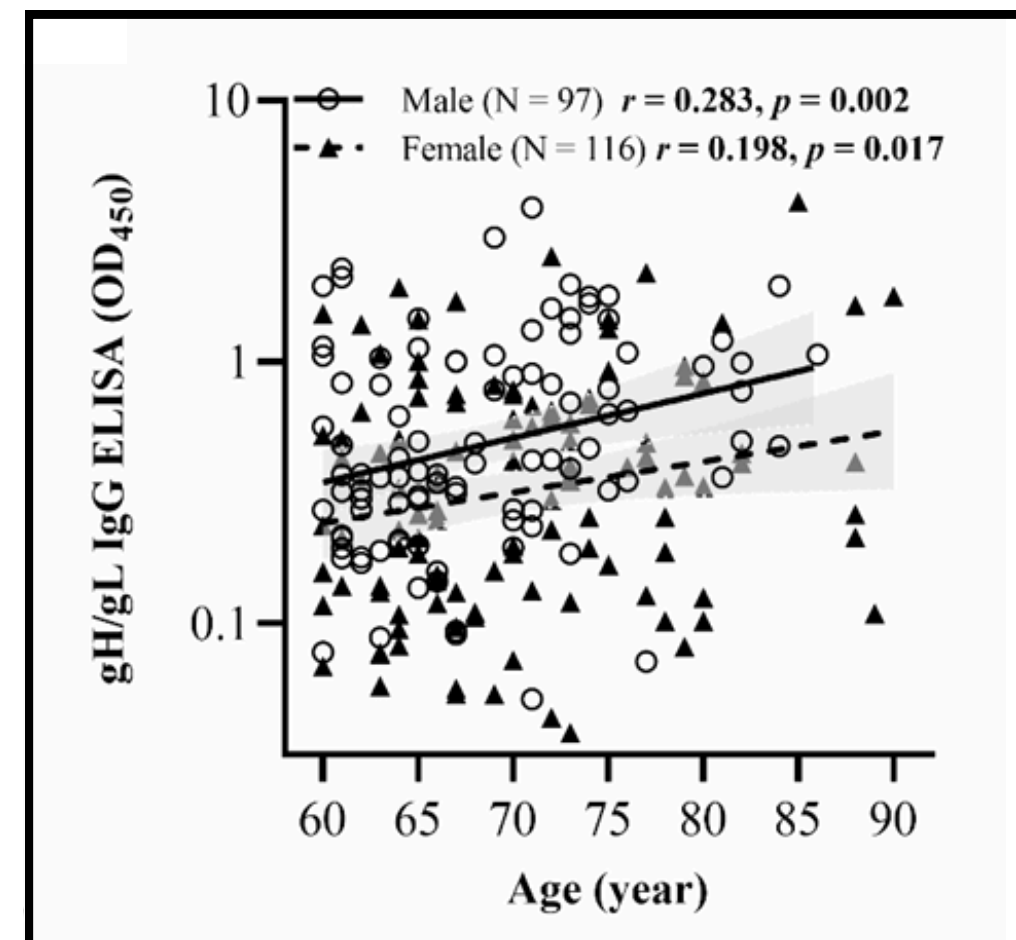
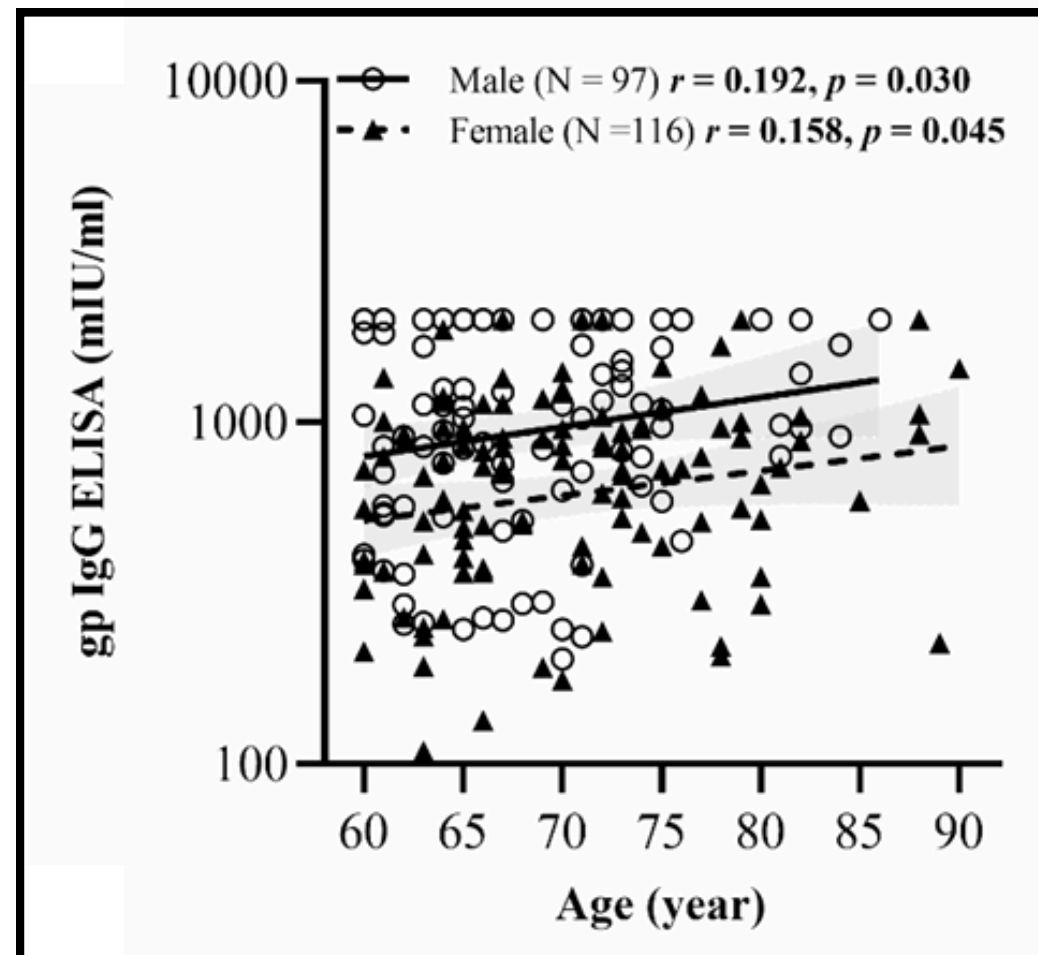
- Only 66.7% of VZV-seropositive elderly have NAb

Our Findings: Age-specific VZV–Ab



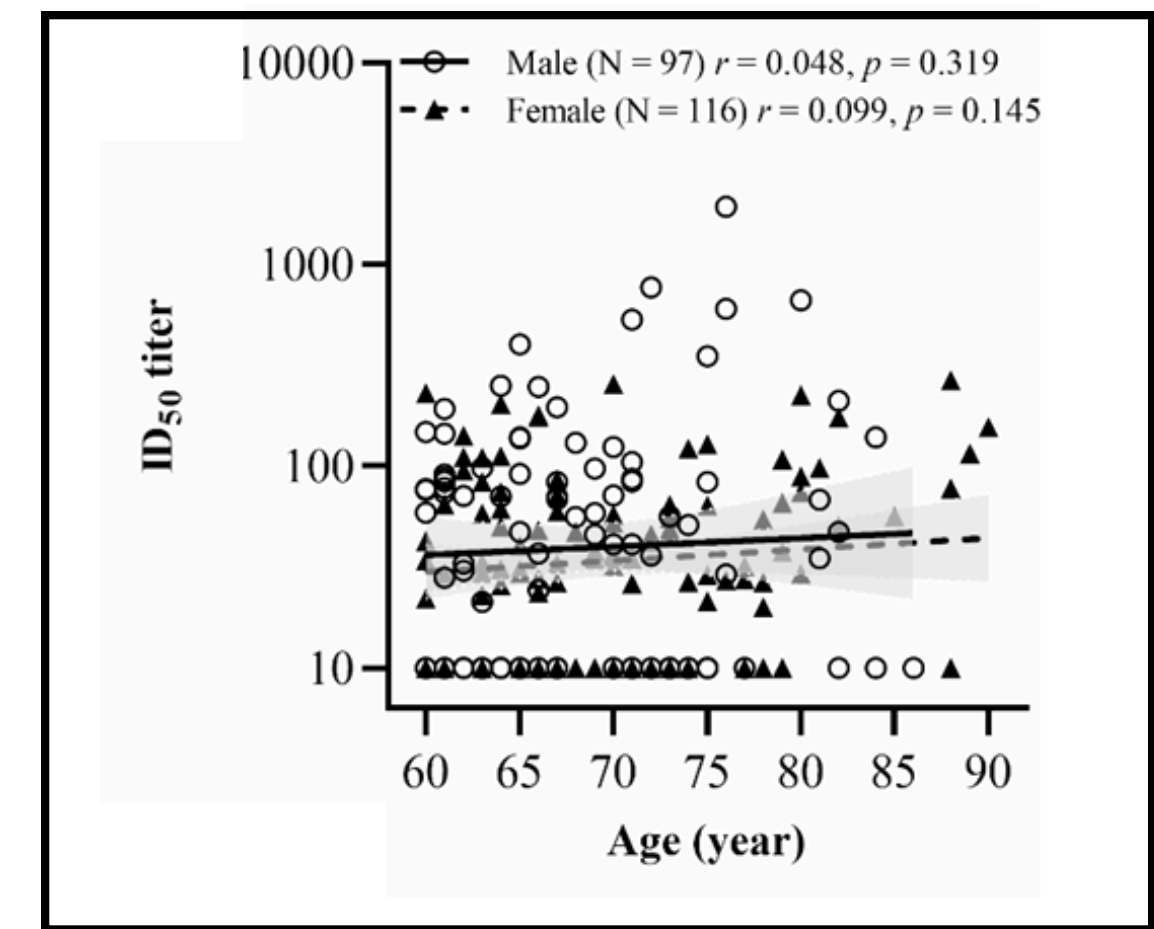
Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital

Binding antibodies (BAb)



BAb (VZV gp IgG ELISA, gH/gL IgG ELISA) levels increases with age

Neutralizing antibodies (NAb)

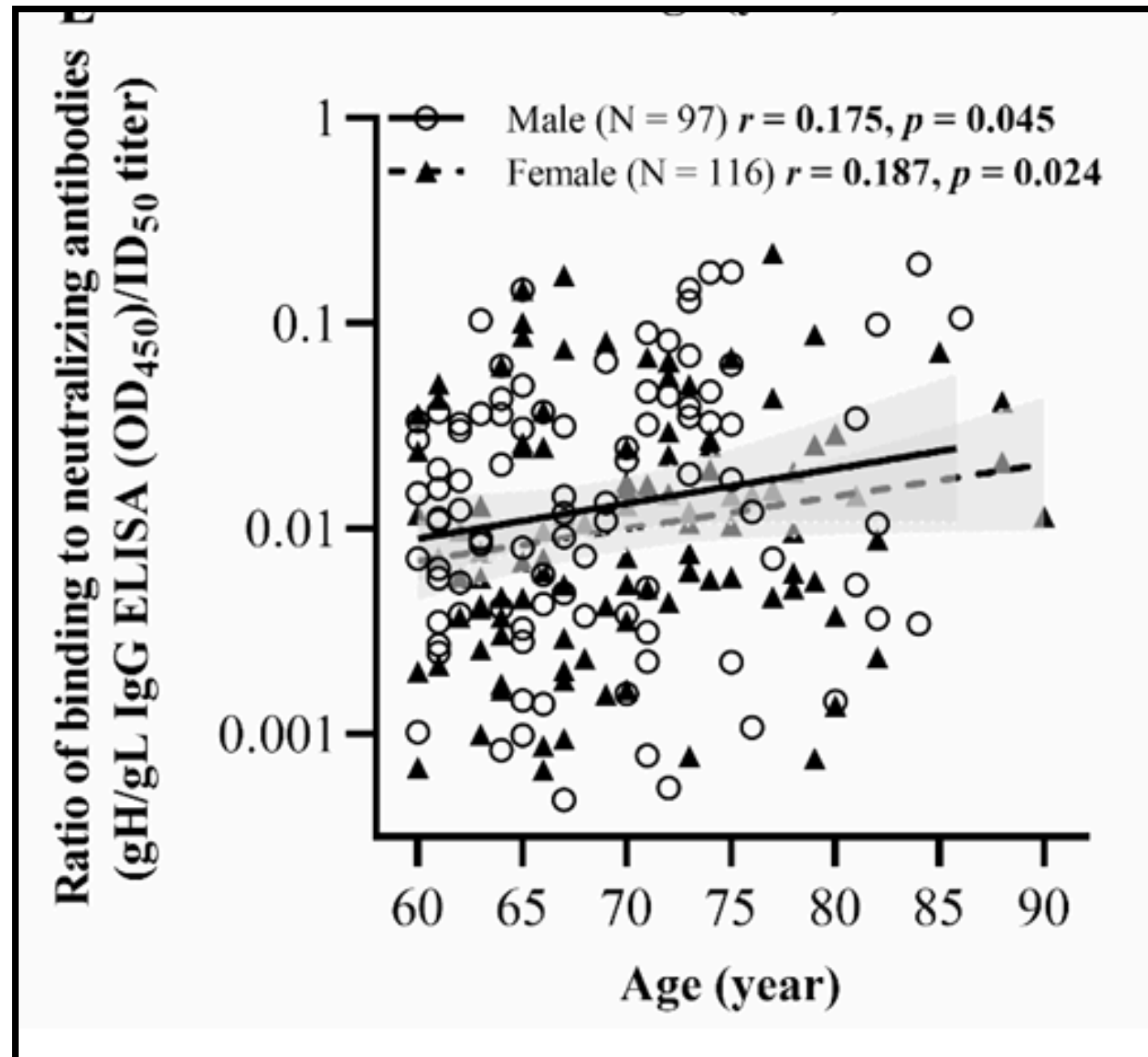


NAb level stable with age

Our Findings: Age-specific VZV-B/N



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital



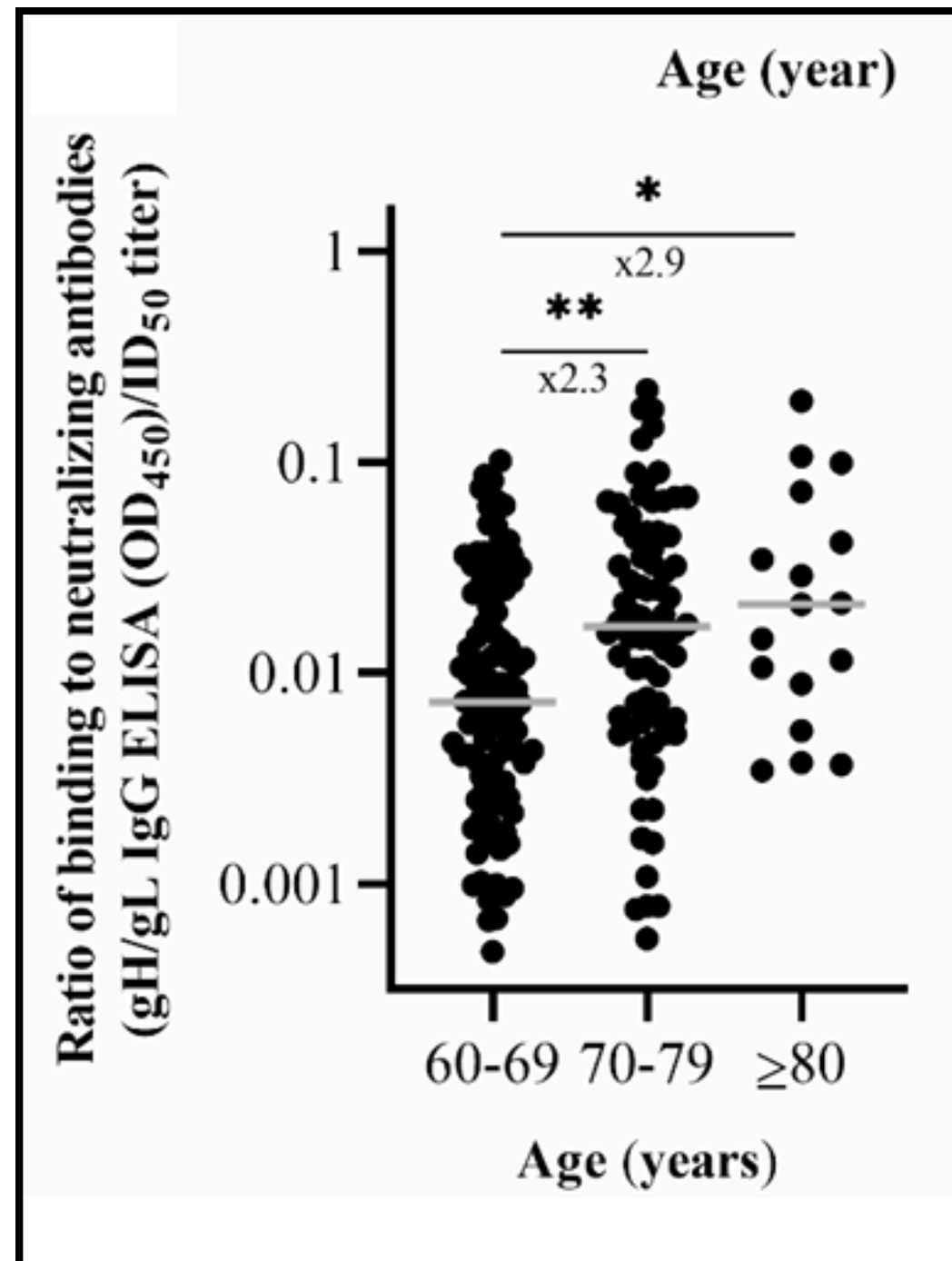
- Increasing B/N ratio with age
- Increasing proportion of non-NAb to VZV-Ab with age in the elderly
- Reflecting reduced Ab quality

At what age does Ab quality decline the most?

Our Findings: Age-specific VZV-B/N



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital



Increase in B/N among the elderly

- 2.3 fold-increase in 70–79 years
- 2.9 fold-increase in ≥80 years
- Elderly age ≥70 years may be the highest-risk group for zoster

Our Findings vs Other Studies



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital

Consistent with previous studies

- VZV seroprevalence and Ab level (BAb) increase with age

Additional insight from this study

- Ab quality declines with age; a higher proportion of non-NAb in the elderly
- Marked decline in Ab quality in elderly ≥ 70 years
- This age-related decline may explain the increased incidence of zoster in older adults

Bridging the population gap:

- **Thai HIV-infected individuals** (highly vulnerable to VZV)
 - Longitudinal characterizing antibody dynamics (quantity & quality) from childhood to adulthood

Acknowledgement



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital



**Siriraj
Research Development Fund**

All community leaders and participants



Assoc.Prof.Dr.Kobporn Boonnak and staffs

**Department of
Preventive and Social Medicine**

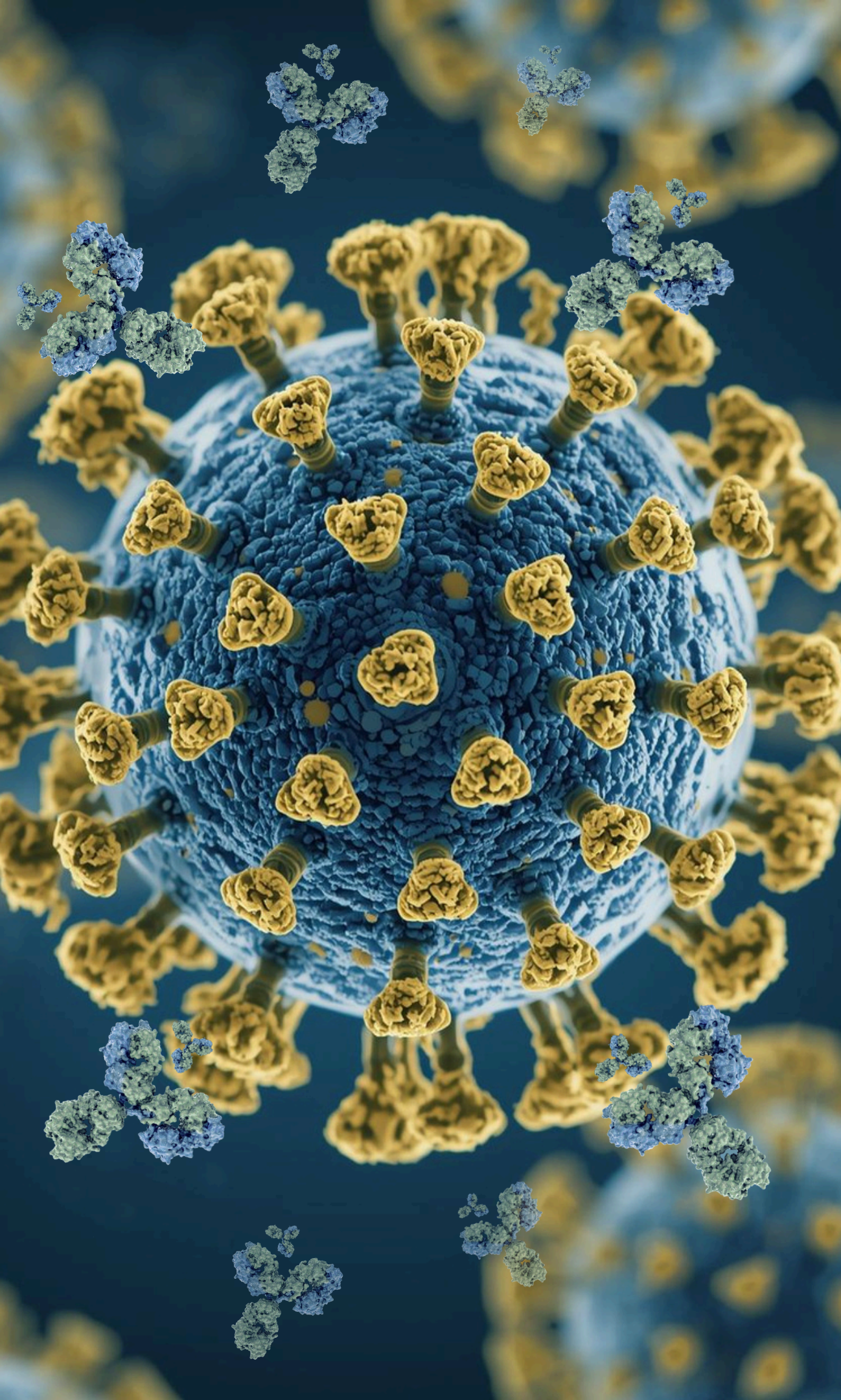
Prof.Prasert Assantachai and all staffs

Department of Immunology

Prof.Dr.Tararaj Dharakul,
Assist.Prof.Dr.Jarupa Soongsathitanon,
and all staffs

Department of Clinical Pathology

All staffs



Mahidol University
Faculty of Medicine
Siriraj Hospital

THANK YOU

Q&A

The 34th Annual Virology Association of Thailand Conference

Viruses across Life's Journey: Old, New, and Unforeseen

17-18 Nov 2025